New York Daily Tribune.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A note from Mr. Root, declining to accept President Castro's answer to the American demands, was presented July 2.——
J. P. Morgan testified before a London police court that ne did not know Mrs. Josephine Leslie, who is accused of using his name to defraud.————The members of the American delegation at the peace conference feel confideferand. — The members of the American delegation at the peace conference feel confident that good results will be obtained from the exchanges of opinions — Mark Twain sailed for the United States on the steamer Minnetonka, of the Atlantic Transport Line. — Details of the charges of cowardice and treason made against Generals Stoessel, Fock and Reiss were made public at St. Petersburg. — Unseasonably cold weather prevailed in Middle Europe, and storms in Southern Russia caused heavy damage to crops. — A statue of Gariheavy damage to crops. —— A statue of Gari-baidi, given by Italy to Paris, was unveiled. DOMESTIC—The report of the Interstate

Commerce Commission on its investigation of the Harriman railroad lines was made public; it severely criticises Mr. Harriman's methods, the Harriman railroad lines was made public; it severely criticises Mr. Harriman's methods, but makes no recommendations as to prosecution. —— The Penn Bridge Company paid fines aggregating \$1,500 in the Washington police court for violations of the eight-hour laws. —— Governor Hughes at Albany disposed of all the appropriation measures before him, including the annual appropriation and supply bills; he also approved the bill of Senator Fuller appropriating \$25,000 to be expended by the State Water Supply Commission to devise plans for the development of the water power of the state. —— The defence unexpectedly rested its case in the Haywood trial at Boise and testimony in rebuttal was heard. —— The Kansas Attorney General brought suit against the alleged "fire insurance trust" in that state, asking that receivers be appointed if the companies involved failed to obey the laws.

CITY—Stocks were strong. —— Mr. Harri-

CITY —Stocks were strong. — Mr. Harri-man severely criticised the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, —— A woman was held in \$2,500 ball on suspiction of being implicated in the death of a neighbor following a quarrel. Three more witnesses escaped from the House of Detention at Police Head-quarters. — Corporation Counsel Pendleton in his opinion to Mr. Metz sald he did not find the public service law unconstitutional. —— The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company petitioned the State Board of Tax Commissioners to have its assessment reduced. —— The City Club

THE WEATHER.—indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 65.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as de sired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

LOGIC ON THE MEND.

Logic is looking up in Massachusetts, if we may judge from "The Boston Transcript's" picturesque and sympathetic account of the festivities at the recent "outing" of the 6th Con-Marblehead. It appears that at this gathering of the faithful the "logical" cogency of Henry M. Whitney's candidacy for Governor of Massachusetts was pretty generally recognized and that a great deal of enthusiasm for Mr. Whitnev as the "man of the hour" was generated by a delegation of visiting statesmen and Whitney boomers from Boston. Conspicuous in this delegation were ex-Representatives Sullivan and McNary, Representative Keliher and Josiah Quincy, all firmly convinced that Mr. Whitney has been designated by fate to regenerate the party and the commonwealth and longing for the day when as Governor of Massachusetts he shall announce the completion of a private treaty of peace, amity and unhampered commercial intercourse with the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Whitney was himself present at Bessom's Beach and made a speech twenty minutes long on the advantages of an alliance between Massachusetts and Canada. This effort, we are told, was "tremendously applauded."

So far so good. But the course of logic, like that of true love, cannot always run entirely smooth. There were some trifling evidences of a benighted failure to think straight on the part of certain participants in the "outing." For instance, one T. L. Keefe, of Everett, addressed these rather indecorous and inopportune inquiries to the champion of logic and reciprocity, just as he was about to leave the platform:

What about the merger, Mr. Whitney? Give as something on that. That's what we want to us something on that. That's what we want to hear about, not that old, frayed-out argument about tariff reform and reciprocity. Let's dis-cuss state affairs, not national affairs. How about labor? Where do you stand?

Mr. Whitney did not have a chance to answer these queries, "The Transcript's" observer reports, because of the tumult which followed. You're a Socialist!" shouted one of the Boston reciprocity evangelists. "Go where you be-long; you're no Democrat!" shouted another. "Put him out!" clamored the crowd, and the unhappy asker of questions would have been put out if he had not produced a card of invitation to the feast and thus established his prima facie claim to being considered a guest and a Democrat. When the excitement had somewhat subsided ex-Representative Sullivan sprang on a chair and exorcised the doubters and questioners. "Where," he cried, "is the "coward who dares to ask how Mr. Whitney "stands on the labor question?" Only echo auswered "Where?" so we take it that the forces against the lecturer for this opinion; he probruic that are made to Irish home rule. If Cro-

of unreason capitulated unconditionally to the forces of "logic

It may be that the spirit of sweet reasonable ness at Bessom's was somewhat soured by the fact that "the commissary department" had to try to provide for "over six hundred vora-"cious eaters, when only three hundred were "expected." This disconnection between demand and supply caused a "food riot, in which Mr. "Whitney suffered, as well as many other dis-"tinguished guests." But this "food riot" may be taken, on the other hand, as a favorable omen. "Logic" is beginning to draw, and if the managers of the "logical candidate for Governor" can collect six hundred voters, food or no food, where they expected only three hundred, nothing is likely to check the impetus of the Whitney regeneration movement. Manifest destiny is going to win, even if it travels now and then on half rations. The Whitney crusade is looking up when it can hold its own in the face of a solid and liquid "food famine" at a Democratic pienic.

TRYING TO "HOLD UP" NEW YORK. It is a long time since anything more extravagantly humorous, farcical, and altogether preposterously absurd has appeared in type than the story which The Tribune told yesterday of the claim for more than half a million dollars from this city on account of alleged prospective damages to a "Miracle Spring" and other possessions of a man up in the woods back of Peekskill by the construction of the Catskill aqueduct. If truth is stranger than fiction, it is also funnier; for no "Jumping Frog of Cala veras" nor Mulberry Sellers was ever quite so murth provoking as this Plain Tale from the Hills of Putnam County. Yet-as is the case with the greatest masterpiece of humor in fiction as well as in real life—there is a serious and even a pathetic side to it. For it reveals the difficulties, serious though ridiculous, which this city must contend with in its great work of getting a water supply, and it shows the folly of which human nature can be capable and the disappointment which men may bring upon themselves in seeking to despoil others.

It is, of course, simply inconcelvable that this attempt to "hold up" New York can be even measurably successful. Indeed, it seems already to be abandoned at the first shock of exposure. There is, it is true, a story of a man in Panama who got \$200,000 from the French Canal Company for a bit of swamp which he confessed was not worth \$300, simply on the ground that Divine Providence had made him the owner of the land, and it would be impious not to improve the opportunity which the Almighty had placed before him of getting all he could. But that was under Columbian law, Such pleas, or the even less creditable pleas out forward for the would-be Crossus of Cat Hill, "don't go" here. Nevertheless, we suppose there will be some litigation over it, and the city will be put to some bother, expense and delay in disposing of this and other "claims." We shall not be surprised if some "Nanoleon of Finance" un-Ashokan way reckons that the land which the city takes from him is worth a thousand dollars now, but that if its value were put out at comtound interest it would in so many centuries amount to so many million dollars, and that therefore the city should pay him those millions now as "prospective damages." We feared at the outset that there would be lots of such trouble.

But it certainly is not the fault of the city or of its Board of Water Supply, for these have done all in their power not only to guard them selves against such annoyance, but also to save land owners from loss, from wildcat claim schemes and from disappointment. Four months ago we made it known in these columns, and it was widely advertised in all effective ways throughout the region concerned, that the city authorities were ready and eaget to deal directly with the owners of lands needed for the waterworks, and to pay them fair prices in ready cash. It was urged that landowners should, for their own good, thus deal directly with the city, instead of selling themselves to claim agents, for it was certain that the claim sent an engineer and a force of clerks, who made agents could get no more from the city than note on the Brooklyn Bridge crush, showing the the owners could, and so the owners would note on the Brooklyn Bridge crush, showing the inadequacy of the car service. —— It was stated by officials of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in this city that the operators were ready to strike, pending instruction from San Francisco, where Commissioner Neill was endeavoring to bring about peace. —— Herman Le Vino was much surprised at the figures the city authorities had deduced from his claims for acqueduct damages. —— The officials of the as we have hitherto said, no reason why the city should get or should expect to get land at less than it is worth, and there is no reason why people should get more from the city than would be content to accept from private purchasers. Our city authorities, thanks to the diligence of the Board of Water Supply, know pretty well what every piece of land up there is worth, what it is assessed at and at what price it was last sold. And if a farm was sold last year for \$5,000 and is now assessed for and is paying taxes on \$2,500, they will scarcely be bullied, wheedled or otherwise constrained to pay \$100,000 for it-not even in view of the prospective value of a gold mine which some future generation may discover a few miles underground.

LEARNED DISCOURSE EVILS.

It is one of the inevitable misfortunes of those who are called upon to write learned addresses gress District Democrats at Bessom's Beach, for learned audiences that the themes often have to be trumped up by sheer will power and made of artificial importance. Pity the poor man or woman who, being a member of some scientific or professional society, feels bound by obligations most sacred to deliver on stated occasions an essay of great moment! If nothing momentous happens to be floating about in the thin atmosphere of public opinion, the essayist feels impelled to discover an impending danger or an unheard of state of affairs. A prominent New England educator who descanted ominously the other day at Toronto before the American Institute of Instruction on the sad prospect of the deterioration of teachers deserves all the sympathy that can be spared in warm weather. He, like many other competent professional men, is a victim of the Learned Discourse Juggernaut.

Among some sound but hardly novel observations the speaker said:

Unless better inducements are offered to grade teachers our normal schools will more and more draw their students from lower and lower social strata. Good teachers can be formed only from that class of students who have learned in their own homes to see straight, to think clearly, to love the things of the mind and to follow refined ideals in their manners and behavior.

How to check this possible deterioration in the quality of candidates for admission to the normal school in the future is a serious problem that interests the public schools quite as much as us.

In other words, the "higher strata" always work for higher pay and the "lower strata" for lower pay. The "lower strata" have lower standards of morality and manners; hence American public education is imperilled because the higher classes of society do not choose to teach school. When the reader reflects that for many years the vast majority of American school teachers have been drawn from the only class in the old American society which could by any distortion of language be called a "lower social stratum"; when he recalls the many men and women of stoutest moral fibre and with highest ideals who have come from the humblest homes, he may lose his temper over the lectur-

er's unkind insinuations. That young women from our "lower classes" who have the pluck and the mental ability to finish the long and rather difficult training now required almost everywhere of grammar school teachers do not "see straight" and lack refinement is an impeachment which will win few supporters. But let nobody harbor a grudge

ably did not mean all that he said. And according to the rules governing the Learned Discourse nia would have to be, and Galicia, and Bukogame, words and thoughts do not have to keep step along the entire line of march. This is resemble the patchwork of the Middle Ages. because discourses must flow on, though thoughts and discoveries lag.

PERFECT TEXAS.

State of Texas crossed the thin line that separates barbarism from civilization and entered into a state of perfect culture and good manners. The transition was made just as a large separate estate is recognized, confirmed and rebunch of statutes passed by the perfectionist Legislature went into effect. Whoever doubts that Texas has suddenly and successfully shaken off the shackles of savagery and wiped out of memory the very name of Colonel Bowle anybody can suspect the perfect state of Texas after inspecting her lovely bunch of legislative standing. mandates we should be curious to meet the

There is, for instance, the law permitting medical colleges to deal in human bodies. This is microscopic range of the bacilli of the vermiform appendix was obliged to hang around a fare bank until a gang of bad men from neighboring ranch began to lose money and make a few voluntary contributions to the morgue. But now the medical man is entitled to bid for houses of flesh on the open market By this law Texas has added to her natural citizens. Then there is the law abolishing negro school trustees; this adds a brighter tinge to the already glowing pink of perfection in which the Lone Star now rejoices. The race question is settled forever by leaving negro education exclusively in the hands of the whites. Not less easily has the rapid transit problem been solved; another law makes it a misdemeanor to drink intoxicating liquor on trains, thus removing at a single stroke the one great obstacle to swift transportation. In olden days, before last Friday midnight, Texas travellers consumed so much rejuvenating fluid that express trains had to stop at every way station to replenish the over failing sumply. But new it is possible to travel an honr without stopping The blessings of peace have likewise brought to Texas by way of the Legislature; pistol toting has been restricted by a cleverly contrived statute which taxes every man selling pistols 50 per cent of the gross earnings of all The justice of this method of producing calmness and control of the trigger finger is apparent; at least, as apparent as the justice of the law requiring insurance com panies to invest three-quarters of their Texas earnings in Texas, or that of the law prohibiting absolutely every variety of free pass and frank. If Texas isn't perfect by noon to-day it will be because she is bounded by the United States on the north, east and west; internally, every germ of corruption has been slaughtered, leaving open only the possibility of contamination from without.

REFORM BY VERSE.

als country's laws so long as he got the franchise to supply the song market still has many followers. But some of these have ventured to improve upon their master's teaching. In these days literary people are more interested in polities than they used to be when the epigram about the songs of the people was first uttered. Whether this change of sentiment is due to the increasing number of opportunities for fiction and fancy in matters political, nobody has ventured to say, but the fact remains that verse writers are now quite as eager to run down scoundrelly corporations as is any respectable Wholly misunderstanding the reformer's motives, the officers of the army had the poet arrested on the charge of blackmall; this step was taken because the poet forwarded along with his effusion a request for a remittance of \$30,000, In Hen of which he would most certainly lay bare before the incensed populace a carefully rhymed and rhythmed exposure of the Salvation Army's business methods. Of course, the poet's real aim was to reform poetry. The days of Aristophanes must come again. Already their first dim dawn is at hand; dramatists are beginning to use the predatory rich as villains of melodrama and tragedy. while the Massachusetts versifier has set the pace for exposure poets who, ere long, will be rendering, in lines of verbal inclody worthy of Keats and Tennyson, the details of mismanage ment in insurance companies and explanations of the causes of railroad wrecks. If the Interstate Commerce Commission wants to hold the affections of the people, let it engage at once the newly risen poet and instruct him to make an epic out of the revelations of the auditors in recent rebate cases. Put into strong verse, these once abstruse themes might be made to touch the hearts of the common people, and thus render the vulgar prose of muckrakers as unnecessary as it is inaccurate and wearisome.

ANOTHER LANGUAGE WAR. The language question over which Hungary fought Austria so stubbornly has returned to plague the Hungarians themselves. It was the contention of the Hungarians that in the Hungarian part of the Austro-Hungarian army the Hungarian language, or at least Hungarian words of command, should be used. The principle of uniformity in both parts of the dual realm was scouted. ""Tention!" "Present arms!" "Halt!" must be shouted in Hungarian, arms!" or the union of the kingdom and the empire

Now the Croatians similarly demand that the Croatian language shall be used on the state railroads in Croatia and Slavonia. That language is as different from Hungarian as Hungarian is from German, and is as dear to those to whom it is the native tongue. So, logically and sentimentally, if the Leith is to be a line of lingual demarcation, so should be the Drave. "Forward cars for Agram!" "All aboard! "Tickets, please!" must be uttered in Croatian If not, the Croatians will make the life of the Ban a burden to him, and agitate for a repeal of the union.

In the pursuance of this design the Croatians have been obstructing Hungarian railroad legislation at Budapest, just as the Hungarian In dependence party obstructed army legislation a few years ago, and in so doing they are using the identical tactics and the self-same rules of order which the Hungarians then employed. Led by the late Ban, Count Pelacsevich, a Croatian Nationalist, against the new Ban, Mr. Rakodczay, a strong Unionist, they are organizing a vigorous campaign not only in parliament, but also throughout the country, very much after the fashion of the Nationalists of

Ireland. Croatia has, indeed, long and appropriately been called the Ireland of Hungary because of political conditions and racial antagonisms. Probably the case between Croatia and Hungary is worse than that in the United Kingdom, for not only does Croatia resent the union with Hungary and consequent Croatian subjection to Hungary, but also Hungary remembers and most bitterly resents, even at this late date, Ban Jellachich's aid to Austria in 1848. the same objections are made to Croatian home

THE NEW DOMINION.

Congratulations are due to New Zealand on her attaining a new rank among the nations of At midnight between Friday and Saturday the the world. Years ago she declined the flattering invitation to merge her individuality in the Commonwealth of Australia, preferring to remain a separate colony. Now her choice of warded by the imperial government in the offer to raise her to the status of a dominion, upon the adoption of a resolution to that effect by the Colonial Parliament. Concurrently with such change of title there will be some increase of is invited to scan some of the new laws. If autonomic power and privilege, and of course there will be a marked access of dignity of

New Zealand deserves it. For years that colony has been widely regarded as a field for all sorts of experiments in politics, industry and sociology. While it has been vastly more than a great stride in advance. Under the old that, it has certainly made some interesting ex-regime a scientist who wished to get within periments. Of these some have proved successful and some have not. But amid them all the characteristic genius of the Anglo-Saxon race has been dominant and triumphant. One of the voungest and most remote of British colonies has been developed into a strong and prosperous state, which is an honor to the empire and a credit to the race.

It seems probable that its remote Isolation resources the cash value of the cadavers of her | has actually contributed to this result. It has made the colony self-reliant and moved it to cultivate individuality; nor can we esteem it a fault if a spirit of high self-appreciation has also arisen:

Last, loveliest, loneliest, exquisite, apart— On us, on us the unswerving season smiles Who wonder 'mid our fern why men depart To seek the Happy Islast

Yet it is none too remote to be an integral part of the empire, and there is probably no part of the whole empire more steadfast in its loyalty than is the new dominion.

Rest and reflection seem to have done the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention a great deal of good. It is now taking the back track on non-sensational way.

Rush hour traffic conditions on the Brooklyn Bridge have been again inspected and pronounced "intolerable." But how long will they continue to be "tolerated"? If a sense of decency cannot be made to permeate the masculine contingent of rush hour "brainstormers," could not the mistreatment of women be avoided by reserving one train in three for them and providing a separate means of access?

war to the Hague conference? In these piping times of peace it is shameful that this internecine struggle still goes on.

A how was killed the other day by coming in The man who said he cared not who made contact with an electric power cable suspended beside the railroad track above Kingsbridge. It was a distressing occurrence, but it would be foolish to disguise the fact that the boy was trespassing on private property. If the incident serves as a warning to other lads not to climb where they have no right to good will

The Navy Department's preference for recip recating engines over steam turbines, reported yesterday from Washington, apparently applies only to one of the 20,000-ton battleships recently authorized-the one to be built at Newport News. Mr. Bowles, formerly chief constructor citizen. Up in Mussachusetts a high minded of the navy, and now at the head of a shiphexameter grinder has, it is reported, under- building company at Quincy, Mass., is a great taken to reform that soulless corporation, the | believer in the Curtis turbine, which is a differ-Salvation Army, by threatening to expose this ent thing from the Parsons turbine. Until there institution's men and methods in a long, sting is a definite announcement to the contrary, there would seem to be a chance that he will be permitted to demonstrate the virtues of his favorite in the ship which he is to construct.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

If the courts were to enjoin the Tobacco Trust from doing any more husiness in the United States the threatened tobacco famine would not be a the organization. With a flash of insight our nolds, the Special Assistant Attorney General who genius has perceived that the interests of good is pushing the government's case. "To smoke or government and good literature can be served | not to smoke" is not the vital question with the best by reviving the lost art of reform by urbane lawyer, who never uses the soothing weed in any form, though he halls from Nashville and has long been "well up" on the various aspects of the situation in the tobacco growing sections of Tennessee and Kentucky. He is not a fanatic against the personal use of tobacco, however, and it was in view of the hardship that might be inflicted on the general public by the sudden cutting off of the supply of the weed that he asked that a receiver be appointed to carry on the business. Oddly enough, Mr. McReynolds's predecessor in

> After a short residence in this country an Irishman applied for appointment on the police force. While undergoing the Civil Service examination he was asked, among other questions, if he knew the distance between New York and San Francisco, and he replied doubtfully:
>
> "Well, I don't know the distance exactly, but if their going to be my heat I don't want the job." to be my beat I don't want the job. Judge's Library.

Colorado sportsmen are now clamoring for an open season against Rocky Mountain sheep. They say the closed season has covered such a long period the herds have increased beyond all bounds. They are preparing a memorial to be presented a course is powerful, and the fight will be a bitter one. Large herds on Pike's Peak are so tame that they graze within a few hundred yards of the cog road which leads to the summit of the moun-

"You insist on the old-time ideas of a state of future punishment?"
"Yea," answered the embittered person. "You see, I know so many people for whom nothing elso would be suitable."—Washington Star.

Ten tramway tickets, delivered by five different onductors and thereupon immediately inclosed in sterilized paper envelopes to preserve them from further contamination, have been carefully analyzed by Dr. Busquet, of Bordeaux, France, with ghastly results. Each one yielded a separate cultivation of microbes. The ten tramway ticket broths were severally administered to ten white mice. Eight of them died quickly and the two remaining became II. Five white rats drank of the and all expired. Dr. Busquet's concl is that four out of five tramway tickets taken at random may transmit dangerous diseases.

Magistrate (discharging prisoner)—Now, then, I would advise you to keep away from bad company. Prisoner (feelingly)—Thank, you, sir; you won't see me here again.—Tit-Bits.

The parrot is generally supposed to have a monopoly among birds of the power of talking, but, as a matter of fact, the parrot's voice is decidedly inferior to that of the mynah. There are always examples of these birds in the large aviary at the London Zoo, and they repeat various phrases with great clearness of utterance. Curiously enough, the hen has a gruff voice, while the cock speaks in a clear, high tone like that of a child. The mynahs can be easily provoked into showing off their power of speech, and will greet the vis-itor with "Good morning" in response to his salutations. The mynah is a kind of starling.

Teacher—Now, Tommy, we reach bridges. Which is the most costly bridge in the world?

Tommy (whose mother plays)—Bridge whist, ma'am.—Philadelphia Inquirer. An effort is being made in some parts of India

to encourage the natives to kill the crocodiles which infest the large rivers. It is said that high prices can be obtained by selling the skins to American hide dealers, and, at the same time, one of the dangers of Indian river life will be removed.

Visitor-Good morning, madam; I came to tune your plano.

Mrs. Hammer—Plano? I did not send for you.

Visitor—No, ma'am; but the neighbors suggested
that I had better call—Philadelphia inquired.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Now that London's season is drawing to a close and that of Paris is already at an end, most of the fashionable set of New York who have been abroad since the spring are homeward bound. The tide of travel has turned, and each incoming liner reaches port heavily freighted with well known folk, who, after a brief stay in the city, betake and to the Adirondacks for the remainder of the summer. Mountain resorts appear especially popular this year, and camps in the Adirondacks are great demand. They are already the scenes of much hospitality and gayety, and a number of en gagements may be looked for thence ere the the principal camps, indeed, the announcement of a notable betrothal may be looked for at any me ment, and there are others which are no longer a secret, but of which no mention is made in these columns, owing to the practice of The Tribune to withhold the news of engagements until they are formally made known by the parties concerned or by their relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who arrived the other day from Europe, are settled at the camp which they purchased from H. McK. Twombly, and which they have since then beautified with a number of picturesque Japanese buildings and gardens at a considerable expense. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, their daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Mildred Sarah Stokes, have also arrived at their camp, and up Wildair will be occupied by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and her father, D. O. Mills, Mrs. T. H. Howard has rented the McCormick camps on the Upper St. Regis; Mr. and Mrs. I. Inslee Blair are at their place near by, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Anne Morgan, is also expected very shortly at her camp in the mountains.

Southampton will be the scene this week of a large wedding, namely that of Sidney S. Breese, son of James L. Breese, to Miss Elizabeth Morton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Logan Morton. The ceremony, which is set for Saturday next at St. Andrew's Dune Church, will be performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter, who is a grand-uncle of the bridegroom, and will Frances Breese and Miss Justine Barber, daughter on the bride, and James L. Breese, jr., will be his other's best man. Many entertainu science. The new state ought to be content to being given just at present at Southampton it begin housekeeping in a modest, decorous and non-sensational way. have been resumed at the Mondow Club, which it always crowded for the week-end, when the villaand cottages are gay with house parties. In fact, so promising is the season that August Belmont. jr. James L. Breese, W. Scott Cameron, Newbold Edgar and other of the cottagers have been eucouraged thereby to make arrangements for an open air horse show, to be held either at the end of August or in the first days of September

At Newport the Bridge Whist Club organized by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and which last year made its headquarters at the Travers bungalow, has Why not refer the great Murphy-McClellan | taken possession of the James Gordon Bennet villa, which has been vacant for so many ye Standing as it does just opposite the Casino, it is much more central than the Travers bungalow and, quartered there, the club is destined to en joy an even still greater vogue than last summer The membership is restricted to women, and there is only one man on the rester, namely James V Parker, who is one of the officers of the institution

Among the many newcomers at Newport this summer will be Mrs. J. Bidgeley Carter and Miss Mildred Carter, who have taken a cottage for the senson. Miss Carter made her debut in New York last winter, several entertainments being given for is counsellor and first secretary of the America Embassy. Mrs. Balph N. Ellis will also take be place among the Newport hostesses. She was Miss Elizabeth Warder, of Washington, and since he marriage has been identified with the Meadow Brook set. She has taken Kingscote for the sea and for a part of the summer will have he father-in-law, John W. Ellis, with her. Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin have already arrived, and are at the Morrell villa, at Ochre Point, and Mrs. Townsend Burden and her daughters are again at Fairlawn. After an absence of several years Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin and Mr. and Mrs. Ar for the first time since their respective marriages.

Mrs. Charles W. Cooper, of No. 113 East 21st Schleffelin is a sou of the late Slaney A. Schleffelin, who died in 1894, and of his wife, who was Miss Mary Kingsland Schuyler. Schuyler Schleffelin was born in 1866, was graduated from the Massachus ber of the Union and the Ardsley clubs, the St.

Nicholas Society and the Society of Colonial Wara The Schleffelin family has been settled in America since 1746 and in New York since 1794. Schuyler Schleffelin served in the 7th Regiment and has

been a major of the 12th Regiment. Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Kathryne S. Schuchardt, daughter of the late Frederick Schuchardt, to Milton Lloyd de Valen-

cla, of New York. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, fr., who has been at her country home on Lake Success, Great Neck, Long Island, in the spring and early summer, has decided to pass the remainder of the season abroad and will sail for Europe the day after to-morrow

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence P. Wyckoff are spending he summer at Cedarhurst, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman have gone to Nantucket for a few weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Kip have gone to Cedarhurst, Long Island, where they have a cottage for the

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Zabriskie Gray, who were narried a month ago, will be at Newport through-out the greater part of August, arriving there on August 7 to stay with Mrs. Gray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at The Crossways, where a large dinner will be given in their honor On August 22 Mr. and Mrs. Gray will leave The Crossways and will go to Sandy Point, where for two weeks they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who are preparing to give a big dance next month. young couple, who have recently returned from their wedding trip, are now at the Gautler place on Fulton avenue, at Hempstead, Long Island, which ey have rented for a year. It is just opposite the home of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who has gone to Newport to spend the season with her mother-in-law, Mrs. James P. Kernochan

At Lenox Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have and are established at Springlawn, which they save rented from J. D. Alexandre. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay will go abroad together in September, leaving their children at their place at Reslyn Long Island. Mrs. John Sloane and her daugh ter, Miss Evelyn Sloane, arrived yesterday after a stay of several weeks in Europe, and prepara-tions are now in progress for Miss Sloane's wedare in the early fall. Mrs. Herbert Parsons, who has hitherto been content to rent a summer home at Lenex, has now become the owner of Bonnie Brae, which formerly belonged to the late Henry A. Barclay, and which has been purchased and resented to her by her father. Henry Clews. It couples a commanding site to the west of Stockridge Bowl, from which there is a beautiful vist

Twombly are booked to sail for Europe on Thurs-lay next. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth

Newport, R. I., July 13 .- The women of the sumr colony officially opened their benefit chib this fternoon at the former summer home of James ordon Bennett, which is to be used as a clubbe The Westchester Polo Club was also spened this afternoon with an informal pelo match etween teams composed of enthusiasts in the

There were several large dinner parties given his evening, the hostesses being Mrs. Edwin J. Berwind, Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Clarence Pell and Mrs. J. Low Harri-

Registered at the Casino to-day were Count alla, of the French Embassy, J. T. Spencer, H. C. Phipps, J. P. Grace and Walderman Otis. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, of Philadels

obla, and ex-Commodore and Mrs. E. D. Morgan rrived for the season this evening.

H. C. Phipps, of Pittsburg, and J. P. Grace, of New York, are the guests of Paul J. Rainey over the week end. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt also have a party, including Mr*and Mrs. Richards H. Williams, Sidney C. Love and Lawrence Perrin, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Reynal, of New York, have aken one of the Cliff cottages for the ren

It was definitely asserted to-day that Mrs. Lyndenhurst, the Hodgson estate in Bellevne averemainder of the season, the fire that coursed at her other cottage having caused her to

DR. LONG IN LISTS AGAIN. TWO HUNDRED SEEK RURAL HEALTH.

Attacks John Burroughs for Praise of President's Nature Lore.

Dr. William J. Long, of Stamford, Conn., has read an article by John Burroughs in the current Fresh Air Fund. In the morning fifty girls and issue of "The Outlook" on "President Roosevelt, fifty boys were sent to the Shepherd Knapp House the hunt after the Tobacco Trust, Henry W. Taft, never indulges in tobacco.

Nature Lover and Observer." His reading has prompted him to make some acute observations on West Shore station at 424 street for a two weeks both the author and subject of the article, which he says anybody at all familiar with the President's writings on nature could tell without difficulty was inspired.

The doctor makes some allowance for the "jealous old man, whose hatred of me has become an obsession," but he accuses the President boldly of "steeing on" other naturalists to take up the at-tack on him.

A visit to Oyster Bay made by Ernest Ingersoll

at the President's request, says Dr. Long, was fol-lowed a day or two later by the publication of a letter from the naturalist attacking Dr. Long. The doctor would not give the names of naturalists who received the letters from the President, though t was put in charge of a competent woman

he said he had seen some of them himself.

Mr. Burroughs he terms a "flattering clerk," whose motives in writing the magazine article do not require any particularly good guessing. Mr. Burroughs, after quoting from the President's latest nature book his printed hope that "the days of wasteful, boastful slaughter among hunters are past," remarks: "Surely, this man is the rarest

kind of a sportsman."
"Is he, indeed?" asks Dr. Long. Then he says that in that very book Mr. Roosevelt told with some pride of a bear hunt in the spring, in which he killed eleven animals, "all mother animals, weak after the long winter's fast, and their helpless cubs." "Talk about 'wasteful, beastful slaughter." What else is that?" the doctor asks. Dr. Long says that just as soon as his witnesses return from Labrador and Alaska he'll convince impartial readers that he is all right and the Presi-

MARK TWAIN SAILS FOR HOME. London, July 13.—Mark Twain bade farewell to London this morning and sailed for home on the

dent all wrong on the caribou-wolf controversy.

Atlantic Transport Line steamer Minnetonka. A great crowd of admirers at the station kept the American humorist busy shaking hands, and gave him a rousing cheer as the train left the station for Tillings.

"THE GREEN CURSE" IN UNITED STATES From Harper's Weekly.

The GREEN CURSE" IN UNITED STATES. From Harper's Weekly.

The growing consumption in America of absinthe, the "green curse of France," has attracted the attention of the Department of Agriculture, and an investigation has been ordered, to determine to what extent it is being manufactured in this country. Absinthe, recognized as being almost as fatal as cocaine in its blasting effects upon mind and body, curlously enough owes its present popularity to a great extent to a song from a popular opera. Before the song was sung it was little known and less induiged in among it was little known and less induiged in among the general public, but the catchy air served to familiarize it. The material for the manufacture of absinthe is found in abundance throughout the Eastern portion of the United States, being nothing more than the familiar wormwood which grows wild upon almost every farm. Oil of wormwood is the eastential ingredient of the liquor, and is produced in considerable quantities for medical purposes in this country. To what extent the finer grade of oil, such as is required for absinthe, has been and is being manufactured is not known. To manufacture wormwood oil for lotions, liniments, and horse and cattle remedies, the seed may be sown broadcast, the plants cut, and roots, bark, twigs and leaves sent to the distillery, where the mass undergoes a process very similar to that by which whiskey is distilled from grain. This oil is very valuable, and the European market has been and catche all that America would sup-

New Tribune Fresh Air Camp at Shokan Receives Second New York Contingent.

Two hundred children made up yesterday's record of those leaving the city through the Tribune at Milton, Conn. Later one hundred girls left the visit to Kromm Farms, at Shekan, up in the Cat-

This home has been set apart for a new phase of fresh air work which the Tribune Fresh Air Fund has recently taken up. It was found that there were in the city hundreds of girls over twelve caring for several younger children, and many others who work long hours in poorly ventilated places, all in need of the influence of country life and country atmosphere. It was at once decided to do something for these. The home in Shokan apart for girls from twelve to sixteen years of age. One hundred have already been entertained there this year, with most beneficial effects, and yesterday's party was the second instalment

THE JACK RABBIT PEST.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

From all accounts the rabbit pest of Australia has exceeded that experienced by any other country. The Island continent when first settled by whites was guiltless of the presence of the nuisance, but a colonist with a desire to introduce some features of home life imported a couple of pairs of bunnies, and the land was soon overrun with them. Australia, however, is not the first country that suffered from a like indiscretion. One of the classic writers relates that at some time prior to our era the Balearic Islands were overrun with rabbits, while the province of Gaul was free from them until some one committed the folly of importing a few of the beasts, with the result that in a short time they became an unendurabla nuisance on the mainland. How the people of the Roman provinces got rid of the infliction we are not told, but it is quite evident that the pest was abated at the time when the author we speak of wrote, for he speaks of the occurrence as rather remarkable and one not generally known, which he would not have done were Gaul still suffering from a rabbit pest at the time he wrote. Perhapithes ame mysterious disease which is exterminating the rabbits of Oregon did its deadly work in antiquity as effectively as it appears to be doing it in a new world two thousand years later. From The San Francisco Chronicle.

YALE CLUB'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

From The Yale Alumni Weekly.

For a number of years past the Yale Club (of New York) has appointed a committee on business information, the purpose of which, briefly, is to put the man in touch with the job and the job in touch with the man. The commercial demand for young graduates in New York is doubtless much stronger than is realized by those who have not had experience with it. A number of large offices, such as banking and brokerage houses, have left with the committee standing orders for men at all times. In cases like this the initial salary is, of course, small. The firms desiring men are not in the business for charity, but they realize that they can get intelligent assistants who will work very cheaply for the first year or two and whom they can know something about by applying to a college business information committee.

During the last year the committee has found positions for about fifty men; the year before it found positions for about thirty-five. It has had continuously on its list a large number of applications which it could not fill, some of them requiring special knowledge of men who have had years of training. It is hoped that both parties to this arrangement—on the one hand employers, on the other hand graduates, young or old, skilled or unaskilled—will realize the possibilities which it defers, and will call upon the committee freely. From The Yale Alumni Weekly.